TRAVEL IN ENGLAND. One of the most important elements of commercial success is to keep pace with the times-to carefully watch the tide of progress and keep well in the middle of the stream. To take no notice of the great current is a sure way to be soon stranded high and iry upon its banks; to attempt to oppose or control it is destruction. This applies perhaps more forcibly to public companies even than to individuals; for it is less easy for them to regain the lost business and ost confidence of the public. Why then we would ask do so many of our great railway companies, who have their termini in and near New-York, so persistently ignore the signs of the times, the wants of the public, and their own interests. Can they not tee that before very long there will be a considerable exodus from New-York City, and that that exedus will be more or less guided as to the direction which it may take by the facilities for reaching the business quarters of the city by railway. The enormous rise in the value of real estate in this city in the last few years, and consequent increase of house rout, is compelling thousands of our citizens to search for less pelling thousands of our citizens to search for less expensive houses in the country districts. But at present they meet in most directions with so little traveling accommodation and such exorbitant commutation charges that they are fain to remain where they are. The whole system (if system it may be called) of commutation in this country requires remodaling.

our railway directors do not yet seem to have our railway directors do not yet seem to have learned that the carriage of regular passengers at very low rates is a most profitable branch of their business. Nothing is so profitable, because nothing is so cheaply transported as passenger traffic. Goods traffic, of whatsoever description, must be more or less costly. Every article conveyed by railway requires handling, but passengers take care of themselves. It is true, passengers require carriages of somewhat more expensive construction than those required for goods; but this expense is compensated for by the erremistance that they are capable of running, and do run, a much greater number of miles—that the weight of passengers is small in proportion to the weight of goods—and that consequently the wear and tear of the permanent way and rolling stock, and the cost for locomotive power is less. If, then, we consider the charges per mile for a tun of goods, and that on an average there would be 14 passenger traffic can be carried at the same rate as goods traffic, be obvious nevertheless that passenger traffic can be depended upon. But it may be implicitly depended upon in the case of the season ticket holder; for he pays for his ticket in advance, and whether he uses it little or much, no loss can possibly accrue to the company from any action of his, they having already secured their profit.

The value of the system of cheap periodical tickets seems to be more appreciated by the English railway companies than by ours; and, though they are by no means generally in a flourishing condition, they all assert that their season ticket holders are highly remunerative customers. Their policy has been to create large neighborhoods at different points along their lines by means of these cheap season tickets. In this they have been most successful, and there are now many populous towns within 50 miles of London, created entirely by the railway facilities for

In this they have been most successful, and there are now many populous towns within 50 miles of London, created entirely by the railway facilities for reaching the metropolis, which were villages when the last census was taken in 1860. But while creating these towns the companies have been creating a large and profitable business. For instance, Croydon, on the London and Brighton line, which 20 years ago was a small ceaching town, has grown so enormously since the opening of the railway thawit now has five passenger stations in different parts of the town, and 55 trains running from London afone every day. Thirty first-chase cartiages, full of season ticket holders, compose the early express train from Brighton, a town on the sea coast, 50; miles from London, and unless the casual passenger arrives in good time at

crs. compose the early express train from Brighton, a town on the sea coast, 50; miles from London, and unless the casual passenger arrives in good time at the station he will find some little difficulty in obtaining a seat in the train. A second express train of about 25 carriages leaves an hour later. The entire distance is run in one hour and a quarter, the terminus being within five minutes walk of the Bank of England, Lloyd's, Lombard-sts, and the Stock Exchange. But these are only instances of what is done on all the metropolitan lines. Some idea of this one kind of traffic may be gained from the fact that it is calculated that no less than 300,000 persons travel in and out of London daily.

Then, again, the English railway companies offer many little facilities and accomodations which tempt people to travel on their lines. They all issue day return tickets, which, for distances over 30 miles from London, are available to return on the following day. Over 100 and up to 200 miles they allow three days to return sover 200 and up to 300, four days, and over 300 and up to 400, five days—Sandays not being counted. All return tickets issued on Friday or Saturday for a distance exceeding 20 miles are available for the return journey by any train of the same class up to the evening of the following Monday, even though they should not reach London till Tuesday morning—provided they start before midnight of Monday. From May to November the companies running to the seacoast issue cheap excursion return tickets, at a little over the single journey fares, on Friday and Satorday, available to return on Sunday or Monday, but not on Saturday. In the farming districts all the companies run what are termed market trains, by which the farmers are conveyed to the different market towns and back in veyed to the different market towns and back in special trains at the price of a single fare. For the covenience of gentlemen hunting in the vicinity of the lines return tickets are issued at a single fare and the lines return tickets are issued at a single fare and a quarter; the same charge is made for their horses. Huntsmen, grooms, and other servants, attending the hunt, when they travel in the same cars with the horses or hounds, are charged single fares for a double journey, special arrangements being made for the carriage of the hounds. During the Summer months first, second, and third-class return tickets, at one fare for the double journey, are issued to pic-nic and pleasure parties, provided that there shall be six persons if first-class tickets are taken, and ten if second or third. These tickets are only available to return on the same day, and are forfeited if the passengers leave the train at any other station than that mentioned on their tickets. The privileges granted to commercial travelers for booking or carrying excess of bagginge, for shortening or extending their jourleave the train at any other station than that mentioned on their tickets. The privileges granted to commercial travelers for booking or carrying excess of baggage, for shortening or extending their journey, are too numerous and various to be here particularized. The companies also carry for their season ticket heiders newspapers and parcels by express trains at nominal rates. Saloon, family carriages, with ante-room and suitable fittings, are sent to any part of the line, provided that not less than eight first-class adult tickets or their equivalent are taken. Also for the convenience of invalids requiring to be conveyed from house to house without being disturbed, invalid road carriages, with ante-room for attendants, and every convenience, are kept, to travel on the road with horses, and on the railway, with a carriage truck. They are litted up with every regard to ease and comfort; the couches in them, which are capable of being elevated from the level to any degree of incline, are so constructed as to be moved out of the carriage and conveyed to the invalid may be conveyed thereon without change of position from his bedroom at home to his bedroom on the seacoast. A fine of £2 a day is very properly imposed for not returning the carriage. Again, many of the companies are in the habit of making special bargains with men with large families for conveying their families to the seaside and back; again when they leave home for their Autumn holiday, some of them go so far as to give the head of the family, residing in the same house, but not as lodgers, take season lickets, at the same time, for the same period (not being less than three months), and to the same station, a seduction in the price of them is made on the following scale: When two, 16 per cent reduction; when three, 15 per cent; when four, 20 per cent. Children under 3 years of age, and boys hot over 18, going to or from school, are charged half price; but when half price is charged the 10, 15, and 28 per, ent reductions are not made, nor are they c

Yearly tickets, in many instances, may be paid for by ene, two, or three payments; or, if above the annual price of £25, in four installments. On the Great Eastern Ruilway and some other lines traders' tickets for one year, available over all the analgamated lines of, and lines worked by, the company, in fil 728 miles of line, are issued to traders whose minimum payments for carriage to the company, for the year ending December 31 preceding, shall have amounted to £2,000, price £50; £1,500, price £60; £1,000, price £70. Second class tickets are issued to the clerks of these traders at £35, £40, and £45, respectively. Periodical hunting tokets, first class only, and for distances not exceeding 50 miles, are also issued from October to April inclusive, provided the traveler returns on the same day on which he started.

are also issued from October to April inclusive, provided the traveler returns on the same day on which he started.

We present to our readers below comparative tables of the commutations, the number of trains run daily, the ordinary day fares, etc., of some of the leading lines running into New-York and London. In studying these tables it will be necessary to take into consideration the fact that the average cost of construction of the English lines has been about \$215,000 (gold) per mile, or at least four times the average cost of construction of the American lines. At the same time it will be necessary to consider that the price of the labor for working the lines in this country is iftont double that of England. On comparing the scale of ordinary single fares in use on the American lines with that of the English lines, and making fair allowance for the increased cost of construction in the one country and the value of labor in the other, it is obvious that the annual commutation of these fares in America is not nearly so great as it is in England, and as it ought to be. We have purposely introduced into this comparison the commutation rates of the South Side Railway, but for whose low rates the average against the American lines would be very much greater, the charges of the English lines being much more equal. If the South Bide Railway Company can afford to carry passen-

gers to and fro, a distance of 50 miles, for \$87, surely the Long Island Company are robbing the public when they charge them \$606 for carrying them to and fro the same distance. LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

100 Tekets
Good for
12 mes.
Twelve
Months

Sir
Months
Three
Months
Three
Daily
Miss from SOUTH SIDE RAILEOAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. 12 mos.,
600 Tick's
8 mos.,
400 Tick's
6 mos.,
700 Tick's
7 mos.,
130 Ticket
100 Ticket

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J mos. 600
Tickets.

J mos. 450
Tickets.

Single for water life to the stage 100
Tickets.

J mos. 150
Tickets. 15 3 mos. 15 00 30 00 45 00 60

5 30 \$29.00 \$48.00 \$75.00 \$4.5 9 30 46.00 68.00 96.00 4.5 7 \$1.00 47.00 73.00 106.00 5-7 3 1.60 56.00 87.00 126.00 5-7 3 1.60 56.00 87.00 126.00 7-8 CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

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SECOND CLASS.

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GREAT NORTHERN RAH, WAY, -- FIRST CLASS. Wood Green. 5 31 186. \$17.76 \$22.94 \$27.64 \$31.76 \$31.20 \$41.76 \$22.04 \$27.60 \$34.84 \$41.96 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$49.40 \$41.00 \$40.00 \$

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THE DRAMA.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

The last performance of "Romeo and Juliet" was witnessed, on Saturday evening, by a crowd of por-sons, at Booth's Theater. To-night "Othello" will be acted. Mr. Booth will play Othello, Mr. Adams Iago, Miss McVicker Desdemona, Miss Morant Emilia, and Mr. Mark Smith Brabantio. Miss McVicker is to sing the Willow Song. That the tragedy will be presented with superb scepery we may safely anticipate, and, of course, the occasion will attract a multitude.—In the course of the season Mr. Booth will produce "Hamlet;" and also "Henry the Fourth," with Hackett as Falstaff.—Mr. Jefferson, in "Rip Van Winkle," will play here on the 2d of August.—Another Matinée of "The Marble Heart" will be given at Booth's Theater next Saturday.

WALLACK'S THEATER. "School" at Wallack's continues to be abundantly attractive and remunerative, and will be presented here for several weeks. "Caste," however, is in preparation, to follow it. Mr. Owen Marlowe wi play Hawiree, Mr. Fisher D'Alroy, Mr. Stoddart Old Eccles, Miss Eytinge Esther, Miss Effic Germon Polly, Miss Mestayer the Marchioness, and Mr. Young San Gerridge. This is, manifestly, an excellent distribution of the characters. The "School" matinées, at Wallack's, are exceedingly popular .- Mr. Lester Wallack intends to visit England this Spring. He will sail hence about the

middle of May. BROADWAY THEATER.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are in the midst of their farewell engagement at the Broadway Theater. It is the theater that we are to lose, however, and not the players. No sentiment of sadness, therefore, lingers about these final representations at the old house. It is an old house; it is circumscribed, father dingy, and very far down town for the habitual theatergoer; so that we shall not much miss it when it is gone. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will play here until the 23d of April, on which Shakespearean anniversary their engagement will terminate. The last days of the Broadway will be remembered as among its pleasantest and best. "The Emerald Ring" has been put upon the stage with uncommon care and taste. What the play is our readers know. We described it fully, when, several months ago, it was first produced. Mr. Brougham has herein presented a simple, romantic story in a dramatic form, and shed over it the silver light of delicious Celtic dialogue. Moreover, to please the taste for vivid realistic effects, he has provided a good shipwreck scene, and a really thrilling spectacle of a human creature imperiled by the rising waves on a bleak Irish coast. We remind the reader of familiar matters, in mentioning these points. Equally familiar to most minds must be the sincere, truthful, and comical representations of every day Irish character that are given, in this piece, by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. The warm heart, the impressible fancy, the shrewd wit, the cheerful temperament, the blundering energy, and the humorous tendency to exaggeration,-which are prominent qualities in the average Irish pature,-reappear in Mr. Williams's Mike Macarthy, and Mrs. Williams's Maggie, and commend them to sympathy, as true types of Hibernian manhood and womanhood-picturesque, soft, comical, and winning. As such they are appreciated by crowds of persons, whose applause makes merry these closing nights m the history of the Broadway.

BENEFITS. Shakespeare has intimated that there is noth-

ing in the world so unkind as "benefits forgot." That our readers may not heedlessly fall into the ain of unkindness, we make haste to advise them of several benefits, close at hand, which ought to be remembered. The first is Mrs. Humphrey Bland's benefit, the performance for which will take place on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., at the French Theater. We published on Saturday the preliminary correspondence. Mr. Daly's version of "Griffith Gaunt" will be acted. The cast includes the names of Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Mark Smith, Mrs. Maria Wilkins, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Miss Blanche Gray, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Saidee Cole, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. E. F. Taylor, and others. Mrs. Bland herself will enact Jane Frost-her original character. The Rigi Sisters will dance; and music, composed and arranged by Mr. Tasington, will be performed by an orchestra under the direction of Mr. Anthony Rieffe of the Olympic. It will thus be seen that the attraction to be offered is a good one. That the bause is good no one needs to be told. True religion is to com-fort the widow and the fatherless. We trust its spirit may be largely displayed on this occasion. The late Mr. Bland had many friends. His widow and children are left in poverty. Friendship has, therefore, an opportunity to show itself now in a practical manner. - The second benefit to which we once more call attention is that of Mr. Williamson, which should attract a great crowd to the Broadway Theater, on the 24th of April. Some partieulars of this affair have already been presented in these columns. We now learn that, beside the new version of "The Old Curiosity Shop," the old farce of "The Hough Diamond" will be presented, Mrs. Barney Williams playing Margery, and Mr. Williamson playing Cousin Joe. In the former piece, by the way, Mr. Coleman is to enact Quilp, Mrs. Gilbert Sally Brass, Mr. Hind Grandfather Trent, Mrs. Winter Mrs. Quilp, and Miss Jack Little Nell. -Last but not least, a performance is to be given in this city, on the 31st of May, or sooner, for the benefit of John Brougham. Particulars of the matter will be made known in due time. Preparations are in progress with a view to make this demonstration worthy of the man whom it is designed to honor and to benefit. Being that, it will be sufficient. Mr. Brougham, by the way, is at Detroit, where he will perform to-night.—
Before leaving the topic of benefits let us note that, in the last week of April, performances will be given at the Broadway Theater, for the benefit of Mr. William A. Moore, the faithful, competent, and bard working bastness manager of the house; Mr. Pray, its treasurer, and Mr. Jack, the "old man" of the company. All have deserved well.—The performance, for the benefit of Mr. Nell Bryant, at the Academy of Music, on the 22d of April, will consist of Negro Minstrelsy, and the Irish farce of "Handy Andy"-the comic hero of which will be acted by Mr. Dan. Bryant.

WAVERLEY THEATER. Miss Elise Holt will reappear to-night at the Waverley Theater. Her part in "Ivanhoe" is Wamba, the Jester. Her reappearance will doubtless make a sudden sunshine in the house. Mr. Wall will also reappear as Sir Brian. Mr. Coleman will play Isaac of York; Mr. Lewis will play Rebecca, as before; and the Rigi Sisters will dance. The farce of "A Quiet Family" is to precede the burlesque. Mr. T. E. Morris is now, it is stated, the sole manager of the Waverley, which bids fair, for the rest of the way, to have a smooth voyage.

WOOD'S MESERM. Miss Marriott's engagement here is to be prolonged. She will appear every night this week as Bianca, in the late Dean Milman's play of "Fazio."—The fime assigned for the appearance of the Pantomime Combination at this theater, in "Robinson Crusoe," is the 26th of

April-two weeks hence. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The second "Tempest" Matinée at the Grand Opera House was attended by a throng of delighted visitors. This spectacle has evidently taken a firm hold upon the fancy of the public. It is in all essential respects the finest spectacle to be seen in New-York, and has the advantage of a text that is beauty itself. There will be another Matinee next Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATER. Certain names need but to be pronounced. They are eloquence itself. Such a name is *limpty*Dumpty. It tells its own story. It is the synonym of sport, and also of Fox—who is sport personified. Laughter holds both his sides, at the Olympic. The attitude has long been a favorite one, with him, in poetry. Mr. Fox has made it equally so with him in fact, "Humpty Dumpty" is close upon his 450th performance. He will, in fact, reach it this week. Two Matinees are announcedfor Wednesday and Saturday.

JANAUSCHEK AT THE ACADEMY. This fine actress remains with us yet one week longer. Four performances will be given. They descrive the fallest attention. In all that she does Miss Januauschek is an artist. The statement is a general one—but it is sufficient here. We have many times expressed it by specific examination of her acting. This evening Miss Jananachek will play Phadra. On Wednesday she will appear as Thusnelda, in "The Gladiator of Ravenna." Her final performance is appointed for Satur-

make the spectator's blood run cold. Other trapeze per formers are likewise to appear. Miscellaneous entertain-ments will be supplied, as usual, in Oriental profusion. "Barbaric wealth and gold" are nothing, compared with the performances at the Tammany. The place entirely fulfills popular expectation, and amply answers its purpose-which was to provide a little of everything, in the way of amusement, to the masses.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

Pluto holds his own. He always did, in fact, If we may trust the mythology. He has made about sixty appearances at the Theatre Comique, and he will con-tinue to appear there until further notice. Mr. Lingard presents some novelties just now. One of them is the "German Onion Vender"—a comic personation in-volving a comic song, and eminently characteristic of this clever performer. Mr. Lingard has given his caricature of "Captain Jinks" for nearly five hundred times. The popularity of the thing is mysterious, but it is a fact. In June, Mr. Lingard will go to Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are, we understand, to come to the Theatre Comique. They will be welcome.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. It is difficult to descant on the trappings and suits of mirth. "The Forty Thieves" has been provided with new ones. The trappings are fine and the suits are not too ample, Fortunately, mild weather prevails, and the season is drifting toward Summer. The same glittering scenes are set, at Niblo's, except that they seem to glitter more, and the same refined dance is performed at the close of the burlesque. Miss Thompson still fascinates; Mr. Beckett continues to exhibit his art (which is of the true breed); and suffering patience still has to tolerate the rampant coarseness of Miss Lisa Weber. The attendance at Niblo's Garden continues to be stead by large, so that a change of bill need not be anticipated for some time—though we believe Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer have "Sinbad the Sailor" in reserve.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. An Ethiopian Burlesque on "The Tempest," is, just now, the leading attraction at the hall of the San Francisco Minstrels. Messrs. Birch and Backus are prominent in it, and cause a good deal of hearty laughter The little piece is a hit, of its kind. So is "The Court of Justice." Indeed, the Minstrel entertainment here presented is of an excellent quality. We believe, however, that these minstrels, and all others, would be more suc cessful if they would give up burlesquing, and revert to the simple negro business that fifrst made minstrelay feature, in old days.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Two more representations of "La Vie Parisienne" will close the season at the French Theatre. One hundred and sixty performances of Opera Bouffe will then have been given here, under the management of Mr. Gran. The representation, on Tuesday evening, will be for the benefit of Mr. Beckers, one of the most estimable members fof the company. Miss Dora Harris will make her debut here, on this occasion. Mr. Grau's troups will appear in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.

The programme of last week is announced for repetition at the Fifth Avenue Theater. Six operasbouffe color-will be done, as before. Last week the attendance was good, and such we presume it will continue to be. Tostee, Irma, Leduc, etc., make a strong combination of comic artists. Both the pieces and the performers, however, are perfectly well known, and the mere announcement of their whereabouts is just now sufficient remark upon them. DRAMATIC NOTES.

Owens is thoroughly successful in San Fran-

"Romeo and Juliet," at Booth's Theater, has The various places of amusement in Paris

THE COURTS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LITIGATION. POSTPONEMENT OF THE REFERENCE-THE CON-

The reference in the contempt proceedings to assess Mr. Fisk's damages resulting from the contempt

The reference in the contempt proceedings to assess Mr. Fisk's damages resulting from the contempt complained of by him on the part of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was to have come on on Saturdary, before Mr. Redfield, at 16:30 a. m., but Mr. Southmayd appeared on behalf of Messrs. Oliver and Oakes Ames, and requested an adjournment. Mr. Redfield, in acceding to this request, said that in view of other proceedings now pending, he would be unable to fix a day for the hearing until next week.

Mr. D. D. Field, with Mr. Fweed, the receiver, and an accountant, were very basy all day in examining and copying the papers found in the safe. which are said to be of the atmost importance, and to reveal the relations between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier of America; the proceedings of the Board of Directors; communications intended only for that body, and minutes of meetings—the latter, though, for the most part written in pencil, fill up the hiatus din a measure) caused by the absence of the minutes of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Mr. Field confidently expects to elicit some important testimony from the witnesses, at the next examination, of the fraudulent disposition of the funds of the Company by putting them face to fnee with the documents in question.

As a proof of the intricacy of the dealings between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier of America, extract found below, made by the accountant from the books of the two companies, may prove interesting and instructive. The quiescription book discovered yesterday of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in their safe, being the second found therein, contains an entry showing that B. F. Ham subscribed for 20,000 shares on the day that Mr. Fisk, Ir., is said to have subscribed for his stock. The "Fiscal Agency" was the origin, as will be seen, of the Credit Mobilier, and the advent of G. F. Train is definitely saccrataned. The Construction Ledger of the culion Pacific Railroad Company cont surrender of this certificate and the payment of all installments then due, \$5 per share having been paid thereon. Witness the scal of the company and signatures of the President and Secretary this 29th day of May, 1883." On back, "For value received, I hereby transfer to George Francis Train my subscription for 2,421 shares of stock in the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, he having assumed all my liabilities on said stock, 2,421 shares, This assignment of 2,421 shares of stock in said company is made subject to the sonditions of an article of agreement held by the parties in interest of same date as this. Philadelphia, March 2, 1861. Ch. M. Hall (scal), Witness, President Sam E. Bilimeyer.

Here follows another transfer of 2,420 shares held by R. W. Barnes. Date of certificate, May 29, 1863, to George F. Train. Date of transfer, March 3, 1864, the same formula being employed.

The following books of the Credit Mobilier of America were examined, with what result will be better seen hereafter. Construction ledger, construction journal, atock ledger, stock journal, and the two check books, the latter centaining, among other entries, the following:

stock ledger, stock journal, and the two check books, the latter centaining, andong other entries, the following:

Dec. 27, 1865, Deposit, C. C. Durant, \$6,500; do., do., \$10,000; 28th, do., U. P. R.K. Co., \$10,000; 29th, do., C. C. Durant, \$2,800. Jan. 2, 1865, do., U. P. R.R. Co., \$9,000; 5th, do., do., 515,000; do., C. C. Durant, \$20,000; do., U. P. R.R. Co., \$10,000; sth, do., do., \$3,000; 12th, do., do., \$4,600; 12th, do., do., \$4,600; 13th, do., C. C. Durant, \$10,000; 15th, do., U. P. R.R. Co., \$10,000; 17th, do., do., \$8,000; 19th, do., do., \$10,600; 10th, do., do., \$10,000; 10th, do., C. C. Durant, \$19,000; do., do., \$10,000; 20th, do., U. P. R.R. Co., \$10,000; 20th, do., U. P. R.R. Co., \$10,000; 24th, do., do., \$10,000; 25th, do., C. C. Durant, \$15,000; do., U. P. R. R. Co., \$10,000; 24th, do., do., \$2,000; 25th, do., C. C. Durant, \$15,000; do., U. P. R. R. Co., \$40,000; 24th, do., do., \$2,000; 25th, do., C. C. Durant, \$15,000; do., U. P. R. R. Co., \$40,000; 5th, do., C. C. Durant, \$15,000; do., do., \$2,000; 25th, do., C. C. Durant, \$15,000; do., do., \$10,000; 12th do., U. P. R. R. Co., \$40,000; 5th, do., do., \$40,000; 12th, do., do., \$40,000. 12th, do., do., \$40,000; 20th, do., do., \$40,000; 12th, do., do., \$40,000; 20th, do., do., \$40,000; 12th, do., do., \$40,000; 20th, do., u. P. R. R. Co., \$40,000; 20th, do., do., \$40,000; 20th, do., do., \$40,000; 20th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account stock, C. M. of A., \$6,000; U. P. R. R. Co., on account contract, \$190,200; 20th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account of contract, \$190,200; 20th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account contract, \$190,000; 20th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account contract, \$190,000; 20th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account contract, \$190,000; 20th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account contract, \$190,000; 20th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account contract, \$190,000; 20th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account contract, \$190,000; 20th, d

Park Commissioners, in 1863 did not repeal the terms of the charter directing the Common Council or the Corporation Counsel to take charge of all such matters. The points were argued at considerable length by counsel. Mr. John t. Merriam on the part of several property owners, opposed the confirmation of the report, on the ground of disproportion of values awarded for property owned by the parties whom he represented, when compared with awards made for other property in the vicinity. Counsel claimed that no reason was given in the report for such disproportion of valuation, and that such reason should appear in the report, with the principles upon which the Commissioners acted in making such disproportions in the valuations. Mr. Taylon, for the Commissioners, claimed that all these objections should have been made to the Commissioners, and that the parties objecting, not having made any such objections to the Commissioners, had none in right to appeal. Judge Gilbert took the papers and reserved his decision.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO. DECLARED INVOL UNTARY BANKRUPTS.

The case of Lathrop, Ludington & Co. being The case of Lathrop, Ludington & Co. being called, Mr. Smith, of counsel for the firm, stated that every effort had been made to settle with the creditors, but without success; that the firm were willing to be declared involuntary bankrupts, provided no prejudice result to them on their application for final discharge. Mr. Da Costa, of counsel for the petitionary creditors, making no objection, the Court ordered accordingly—thus declaring the firm involuntary bankrupts.

Letters of administration were granted in the cob Scheffuer, Philip Birel, Pierre B. Brooke, Delano D. Fairbanks, and Mary A. Sloan, all of Brooklyn.

In the Kings County Surrogate's Court, be-fore Surrogate Veeder, the wills of the following persons were proved during the past week: Mary J. Leach, Orin Cowl, Rachel Pearsall, David Van Alst, Maria C. Bel-knap, John Biglow, all of Brooklyn.

In the Surrogate's Court, before Gideon J.
Tucker, Surrogate, the following wills were admitted last
week: Hugh O'Neil, Mary Gerard. Moses S. W. Jackson,
John Pettigrew, Marie Schwarz, Margaret Steinberger,
Michael Holmes, Harriet Perry, Richard Turner, James
Cooper Lord, Delia B. Marble, Mary E. McCartin, David
Walker, Elizabeth Cady, Margaret Henry, Esther C.
Howen, Louis Stachelroth, Wm. T. Church, Elizabeth de

No petitions in voluntary bankruptcy have been filed in the United States District Court during the week ending April 10.... During the same period, each of the following-named persons received a discharge in bankruptcy: Harry Burrell, jr., Sannel F. Storin, Edward White, Charles E. Fogg, Josiah S. Ferris, jr., Edward C. Robinson, John A. Wilson, Ephraim H. Hill, George L. Cannon, Joseph F. Hill, Rienard G. Williams, and Solomon H. Murlin.

CRIMINAL.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yester-At the Jellerson Market Folice Court yester-day, Chas. Waters was held by Justice Ledwith for driving a cow in the public streets... Charles Bleness, arraigned for being attired in female apparel, was dis-charged, there being no evidence of orimnal intention on his part... Williams for Indecent exposure was held for

The case of Henry Seiler, one of the Kings The case of Henry Scher, one of the Mings County Superintendents of the Poor, charged with obtaining fraudulent naturalization papers, was called before United States Commissioner Jones on Saturday, and was adjourned to May 8 for the purpose of awaiting the decision of the United States Supreme Court on certain law points involved in this and similar cases.

Joseph Santrella is one of the Italian coun-Joseph Santrella is one of the Italian counterfeiters arrested some time since. He was convicted on an indictment containing three counts, the jury rendering a verdict of "guilty" without specifying on what counts. Counsel for defendant now moves for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was erroneous, in not boing sufficiently specific. Assistant District-Attorney Hell contended that the verdict was a proper one, and it was for the Court to say, in passing sentence, what effect such a verdict would have upon the question of greater or less punishment. Decision reserved. At the Essex Market Police Court, Adolph

At the Essex Market Police Court, Adolph Crossman and Adolph Buckenholz were committed by Justice Mansfield, in default of \$1,000 bail each, charged with stealing six Howe's sewing machines belonging to Mr. Henry Handy of No. 160 Canal-st. At an early hour on Saturday morning the prisoners called at the Tenth Precinct Police Station, saying that their premises was entered by burglars. Officers proceeded at once to the place, and their observations resulted in the belief that the sewing machines were taken away by the prisoners, who only rented them, and that the burglary was only a pretense to cever up a robbery. Adolph David, a clerk employed by the prisoners, was held as a witness.

At the Tombs Police Court, vesterday, before

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Alderman Caddy was brought William Fox, on a charge of theft. James Watson of No. 38 East Twelfth-st., made oath that, early yesterday morning, while coming down Broadway, he was pushed against by three or four men, who then attempted to quarrel with him. Immediately afterward Watson discovered that his gold watch and chain, valued at \$125, and a wallet, containing \$15, were missing. He ran after the men, and caused the arrest of one of them, who gave the name of Fox. The ms gistrate committed him. The accused is a bartender, and lives at No. 322 Mott-st... John Murphy of No. 101 Madison-st. met Mary Johnson in Chatham-st., on Saturday night, and accompanied her to a low-saloon in the neighborhood, where she stole from him \$10. She was detected in the act, arrested, and yesterday was committed to the Tombs... Late on Saturday night, T. P. Ballard of No. 179 Grand-st., and Joseph Orr of No. 103 Grand-st., quarreled with some colored men in the saloon, No. 68 Crosby-st., and during the fracas the young men mentioned were badly beaten on their heads and faces with bottles and other weapons. One of the colored men, named W. H. Johnson, was arrested, but the complainants were unable to identify him, yesterday morning, when the case came up at the Tombs, and accordingly the prisoner was dischatged, ... Charles Poll, an Englishman, was on Saturday committed for having, on the 8th of March last, given Edward Marsaux a forged checkfor \$75 on the Bull's Head Bank, requesting him to get it cashed. Marsaux was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison. The complainst against Pell was made by Joseph Marsaux, a brother of the convict. At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM.-Part I.-Nos. 771.

**MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 1568, 2053, 2053, 2959, 2713, 2730, 2737, 2838, 2359, 2730, 2731, 2730, 2737, 2838, 2359, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2734, 2735, 2735, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2401, 2401, 2401, 2401, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2410, 2411.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People agt. John Moran, allowing prisoner to escape; Jas. Martin. attempt at hurglary; Lasac Dedge, followious assault and battery. Thomas South, Patrick Waish, grand larcent; Ruma Lingard, larcent from person.

INQUESTS. Coroner Rollins held an inquest on Saturday,

at No. 58 West Houston at .. over the body of Margaret Redden, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years, well known as "Irish Mag," who has for many years past kept a dis-reputable house at the above-named place. John Mo-Mahon, formerly a well-known Eighth Ward politician, has lived with her for the past few years, and of late they have quarreled almost incessantly. Not long since she caused his arrest for beating and threatening her. On have quarreled almost incessantly. Not long since she caused his arrest for beating and threatening her. On Thursday last they quarreled again, and McMahon beat her about the face with his fist. Soon after she was taken ill, and Dr. Downes, who was called in. prescribed for her. She continued to grow worse, and on Friday evening called McMahon to her bedside and told him she wished her property, amounting in value to about \$5,000, to be given to the children of her nieces, and her clothing to her niece, Mrs. Vandeleur. She died soon after. It was also testified that the deceased had drank to excess for a long time past. Drs. John Beach and Thomas Finnell made a post-mortem examination of the body, which exhibited several bruises around the eyes and elsewhere. The internal organs were very much diseased. In their opinion death resulted from fitemperance, accelerated by disease of the heart, and a verdict in accordance therewith was rendered.... The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue on thebody of Michael Carroll, who died from the effect of injuries received on the 2d inst., by falling into the hold of a canal boat at the foot of One-hundred-and-thirtiethest. North River. He was a native of Ireland, 48 years of age... Coroner Keenan was yesterday requested to hold an inquest at No. 131 East Thirteenth-st., over the bedy of an infant aged six weeks, found dead in bed at that place... The same Coroner held an inquest on Saturday at St. Vincent's Hospital over the body of Frederick Hollis, aged 33 years, wno died in that place on Saturday morning. The deceased was seen on Wednesdisy morning last by a friend at the sinclair House on Broadway, and he then stated that on the previous evening he had fallen and fractured his arm, and received other injuries. He then bore marks of the injuries, and was somewhat under the influence of liquor. Hollis said that he had been lecked up all of the preceding night in the Mercer-st. Police Station, although his arm was broken, and he bore marks of violence, find

ROBBERY IN A SALOON. On Friday night last, John M. Blake, a resi-

will appear as Thurnelda, in "The Gladistor of Ravenna." Her final performance is appointed for Saturday. Let her many pleasant memories of this country
be made pleasanter yet by a brillant success in these
farewell nights! It will be long indeed, before we look
upon her like again.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Only two weeks remain of the regular season
and drive his team afteld, and the drums of summons
will beat, and the gay flags will fly, in many a rural ham
will beat, and the gay flags will fly, in many a rural ham
will beat and take the little ones to the Circus. The
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muse should take the little ones to the Circus. The
muse objection was taken in dent of Rossville, Staten Island, entered the low concert saloon kept by Charles Wilson, at the corner of Rossevelt

MORE ABOUT GUNS.

WISE ON ORDNANCE CONTRACTS.

The following questions and answers, taken from the testimony given before the Joint Committee on Ordnance by Capt. Henry A. Wise, late Chief of Ordnance for the Navy, in relation to contracts made by his Bureau, for guns and projectiles, with Syfert, McManus & Co., Reading. Penn., Knapp & Rudd of Pittsburgh, Parrott of West Point, and others, will give a glimpse of the character of these transactions that may afford some idea of the value and importance of the services rendered thus far by this Co mittee, and the necessity for its continuance till its labors, now well advanced, shall be completed. This testimony indicates such a disregard of law and of the authority of Congress, that but little surprese will be felt when it is known that the late Chief of Ordnance took a hasty leave for Europe immediately after this testimony had been given, before the Committee had time to finish propounding their ques-tions to him. The testimony was taken between the 27th June, 1867, and the 2d of July, 1867. Capt. Wise resigned his position, and left for Europe immediately after, and has not yet returned, notwithstanding he was notified that he would be questioned

further by the Committee.

ing he was notified that he would be questioned further by the Committee.

[Questions by Mr. Butler and Mr. Schenck of the Committee.]

Q. 24. Were all these I7 contracts made before the articles had been made or finished by the contractors?

A. Yes, Sir, every one of them, as far as I know.

(By Mr. Schenck)—Q. 28. What individuals constituted the firm of Syfert, McManus & Co., a party with whom there appears, by your list, to have been fire contracts made?

A. Mr. Syfert and Mr. McManus were the only two individual persons that I know in the extablishment.

Q. 29. What do you underskand the words "and company" to represent?

A. I do not know who they were.

Q. 30. De you know of any other person with Mr. Syfert and Mr. McManus in connection with that firm?

A. I do not. Their agent that came on was Mr. Hale.

(By Mr. Butler)—Q. 31. What Mr. Hale?

A. I do not know his first name.

(By Mr. Schenck)—Q. 32. Do you know what his interest in that partnership was, if any?

A. I do not.

Q. 34. Was he the agent through whom the contracts were made with the department?

A. No, not at all times. He came occasionally with authority to transact business.

Q. 35. Was that written authority?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. 36. Have you copies of the originals of such authority in writing?

Q. Yes, Sir.

Q. 37. By whom were these powers of Attorney, or letters of authority signed?

A. Syfert, McManus & Co.

Q. 60. You cannot give us Mr. Hale's first name, you say; where does he live?

A. I think at Reading, Penn.

Q. 61. Can you give us any other description of him?

A. He was a very nice looking man.

Q. 62. Who are his relations or his people?

A. I thow he has no connection with the Hales of Boston.

Q. 64. I did not ask you who he was not connected with but who he is connected with; have you ever heard who

ton.

Q. 64. I did not ask you who he was not connected with but who he is connected with; have you ever heard who any of his relatives or connections are?

A. I heard that he was connected with Mrs. Welles, the wife of the Secretary.

wife of the Secretary.

Q. 70. Did you not understand or [believe that he was her brother?

A. I did not; I did not know.

Nore.—The Mr. Hale here spaken of is a brother of Mrs. Secretary Welles, and represents the "and Company" of Syfert, McManns & Co., who had a contract for your and projectiles, in which increased prices and other conditions indicating a very loose sliding scale was the rule of action prescribed by the Burean of Ordinance for their guidances.

Q. 76. You speak of orders not in contracts; were they not by the approval of the Secretary?

A. Not in every instance; there were some cases where the Navy Department ordered torpedocs.

Q. 77. I mean of cannon and projectiles?

A. The order came from the Bureau of Ordinance with one exception, which was a large gun made by Eccasion of New-York by order of the Navy Department.

Q. 80. You were then acquainted personally with all transactions connected with the making of contracts and purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores from April, 1831, until this time, (July 2, 1857)!

A. I was as thoroughly as any one could expect to be from the vast amount of business I had on hand.

Q. 85. Had you any contract or agreement of any kind for the purchasing of arms with Syfert, McManus & Co., on the 30th of July, 1863!

A. None whatever.
Q. 86. How could a price that was never agreed to be paid until November, 1803, be ordered to be increased in July, 1863!

A. I will refer to the official record and state to the Committee.
Q. 87. Can you not explain it in any way now in the second and state to the Q. 87. Can you not explain it in any way now in the second and state to the committee.

O. 87. Can you not explain it in any way now i A. It does not occur to me now.

Q. 101. If Sylert, McManus & Co. had made guns prior to their contract, which were not delivered at the time the contract was actually made, which you assume to be the reason for this enlargement of the price, they had made the guns under an order to make them at a given price!

A. Certainly.
Q. 102. Then this contract would be virtually an increase of that price of about 33 per cent!

A. Yes, Sir.

A. Yes, Sir.
Q. 103. Or, in other words, contractors being contracted with to deliver guns at a certain price, a written contract was afterward made to increase their componention 33 per

was afterward made to increase their companies and precent!

A. Yes, Sir; but that is with the understanding that
they would have been paid in gold prices, and the currency depreciated 33 per cent.

Q. 104. Were there any gold contracts made!

A. Not one that I know of in the Navy Department.

Q. 105. Now do you mean to testry to the Committee
that the currency depreciated. 35] per cent between the
sorth of July and the 12th of November, 1863!

A. I am sure I cannot say.

A. No, there was no change in the price, when gold was
at par, but when labor and unterhal advanced, then the
Secretary of the Navy agreed to allow a certain per centare,
I think it was about 8 or 9 per cent, as did the War Department, under mutual agreements between them. The
same rule was carried out during the existence of the war.

Q. 112. You have testified that all those contracts were

partment, under mittal agreements between them. Income came rule was carried out during the existence of the war.

Q. 112. You have testified that all those contracts were made by the authority of the Chief of the Bureau, not acting under the Navy Department at all, but asting under a law of Congress?

A. All these orders were from the Bureau, under the act of Congress, without any order coming from the Secretary of the Navy had nothing to do with all these contracts of Syfert, McManus & Co.

A. So far as I know, he had nothing to do with any contracts, with one exception. There was a contract made by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War with Mr. Norman Wiard.

Norn.—This contract was for 221 guns, 10, 15, and 20-inch, and amounted to \$41,550,000, and after the 5rd gun was fired, and as humens outly for preparations become for the Navy and the Secretary of War and Navy with Mr. Wiard, for guns for the Army and Navy.

Secretaries of War and Navy with Mr. Wiard, for guns for the Army and Navy.

Q. 125. You said in explanation of one answer that the advantages you got by having guns made at Fort Pits was that Mr. Knapp transported them to the place of delivery; was he the only person, or his firm, that did that transportation free of charge to the United States?

A. The Algers of Boston did it, but they had no transportation to pay for; they delivered at the Navy-Yard at Charlestown.

Q. 126. And that was within two miles of their works?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. 127. Are not these contracts identical as to transpor-tation and price; is there any change in price per pound

ation and price; is there any change in price per pound in favor of those that are delivered as against those that

bation and price; is there any change in price per pound in favor of those that are delivered as against those that are not delivered!

A. There is not nor never has been.

Nors.—The following question was assumed in order on the 27th of Jane. 1867, by Capt. Wise:

Q. 19. Were any proposals novertised for and received for any of these articles furnished by Knapp, Rudd & Co. in addition to what they agreed for in their contract!

A. Ecry one of them before they were obtained. On some occasions wanted ammunition to be supplied immediately, and then we ordered them out on special contracts.

Q. 186. Produce, if you please, the advertisement under which the contract was made with Knapp, Rudd & Co. 187. Show me the advertisement for proposals under which hap yof the material which was ordered from the 18th Foundery (Knapp, Rudd & Co.) was made?

A. I do not think hap were ever made.

Q. 188. Show me the advertisement under which the contracts of 8r fert, McManns & Co. were made.

A. I believe there were none.

Q. 189. Show me the advertisement for proposals under which any of these seventeen sinsilar contracts were made?

A. There were none for guns, but many have been for aballs!

There were none for guns, but many have been for

shells! Q. 190. Were there any advertisements for Parrolt shells!

Q. 190. Were there any advertisements for Parrott shelts!

A. There were none.
Q. 191. Are there any for Hotchkiss projectiles!

A. None.
Q. 193. What amounts were paid to Parrott, Knapp.
Rudd & Co., and to Hotchkiss for shelts!

A. There were paid for projectiles to Parrott \$1,340.545
15; to Knapp, Ridd & Co., \$498.307, and to Hotchkiss, \$290.18478.

Q. 203. Were not the contracts with these parties (Syfert, McManus & Co.) actually executed to cover previous purchases and transactions!

A. Yes; I think they must have been.

Q. 209. Had you any written order, from either Admiral Dahlgren or the Secretary of the Navy directing this increase of price to Syfert, McManus & Co.!

A. I am not certain that I had any written order; but I am quite sure that I did not increase the price unless it it was done by authority.

Q. 214. By whom do you mean that it was conceded that this increase of price should be made!

A. By all ordunance officers who had practical experience with caunon with whom I conversed.

Q. 215. I mean by what person in authority over this subject beside yourself?

A. I think the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Navy. Q. 218. How is it that in no other of the 17 original contracts, exhibited to us, bearing date either before or after the 20th day of July, 1823, except three of those made with Syfert, McManus & Co., is there any clause inserted or indersement made, modifying or increasing the price to be add under such contracts?

A. I cannot explain why there is no such clause in-